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THE RALEIGH NEWS.

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By Telegraph.

NOON REPORTS.

The West India Hurricane.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The following particulars of the recent hurricane and earthquakes at Jamaica reach us *via* Panama: The wind raged with such fury from the beginning that the street cars had to cease running. It was a battle between the wind and the rain. Branches of trees were tossed about, and with the boards, shingles, etc., ripped off by the force of the elements, it was hazardous to venture out to view the disaster that prevailed. At 10 the fury of the storm was at its height. The hissing, creaking, whistling, howling sound of the wind was fearful. Vessels have been sunk and driven ashore, wharves destroyed, roofs blown off, trees uprooted and a catalogue of other damages sustained which it is impossible now to enumerate. A list is given of 25 vessels ashore, some with sustained more or less damage, some of them being driven ashore and broken up. Two or three vessels are ashore on the palisades. Every wharf except one has been blown away, including the harbor head wharves. The sea beach is strewn with flour, rice, fish and articles of food. It is believed that several vessels are lost and many persons from different vessels are missing. Those saved from the shipping could not secure anything in the way of clothing or effects. The heavy tiles which pave the Victoria market wharves have been all blown off, leaving the market a mere skeleton. All the penitentiary vessels have foundered, and those at Port Royal have sustained considerable damage. The harbor presents a dreadful appearance, as there is not a sound vessel on the wharf to be seen. The damage on land is roughly estimated at £100,000. The roof of the Custom House is entirely bare, all the tiles having been blown off. The villages of Allmantown, Brownstown, Passmoretown, Hannahstown, Smith's Village and Fletchersland have sustained considerable damage. The Lunatic Asylum suffered severely, also the general penitentiary. All the churches and chapels have suffered more or less from the destructive visitor. Three severe shocks of an earthquake were said to have been felt during the storm. The barracks at Up Park Camp, being on an elevation, have been demolished. A large number of cocoanut trees has been blown down, and the banana crop entirely destroyed. Communication with the country parts has been cut off, and no telegrams can be sent from Kingston Station—the wires are all snapped.

The Spanish Horror.

NEW YORK, September 3.—A special from Paris gives the following particulars of the accident on the river Ebro: Logrono is a beautiful town built on the right bank of the Ebro, where the river is deep. A regiment of the line was crossing on a pontoon bridge, and the band was playing gaily when the bridge gave way, carrying into the river more than one hundred men and officers. The scene that followed was one of indescribable horror. The panic-stricken soldiers on shore were unable to assist their drowning comrades, who were climbing on to the *debris* of the bridge. The result was that most of them sunk, all being in marching attire and armed with Remington rifles and a supply of cartridges. The authorities procured boats and had the river dragged with nets and hooks. The search was prolonged by the aid of torches until a late hour in the night. The bodies of 5 officers and 70 men have been recovered, and others have been found by the villagers lower down the river, where they were carried by the stream. A pontoon bridge had been erected to enable passengers to cross the river while the stone bridge was being repaired, and until it had been pronounced safe by the engineers. Seventy-nine persons in all are known to have been drowned. It is feared the full extent of the loss of life has not been yet ascertained.

Another Great Disaster at Sea.

NEW YORK, September 3.—A special from St. Augustine, Fla., gives the following: "There is very little doubt that the steamer City of Vera Cruz, of the Mexican Line, which sailed from New York on the 25th of August for Havana and Vera Cruz, went down in the recent hurricane which has already strewn our coast with wrecks. Only the faintest hopes remain that any of her passengers have survived. This terrible discovery was made here yesterday, when portions of the mail carried by the ill-fated vessel were washed ashore some miles south of this city. One mailbag contained letters for Cuba and Mexico, which had been posted in Paris, France, on August 13th, and another lot was found with an envelope bearing post mark, New York, August 25th. This at once indicated that the lost vessel was the mail steamer, bound for Southern ports, and the surmise was that it must have been the City of Vera Cruz, as she left New York on the day last named."

They Cast lots for the Spoils.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Democratic committees yesterday agreed that Tammany Hall should first select two congressional districts, then Irving Hall two, and the remaining three should be drawn for with the understanding that which ever should draw the 8th district should also take the 11th district. Tammany Hall selected the 6th and 9th districts, represented by S. S. Cox and Fernando Wood. Irving Hall selected the 5th and 10th districts, represented by Nicholas Muller and James O'Brien. The remaining three numbers were put in the hat when Tammany Hall drew the 7th district, represented by Edwin Einstein. Irving Hall drew the 8th district, represented by M. C. Cook, and as by agreement took the 11th district, represented by Mr. Morton. The conference was harmonious throughout.

Items in Noon Telegrams.

Iowa yesterday put its Democratic ticket in the field.

The English weavers are still in trouble and discuss emigration.

England, France and Italy are making peace between Chili and Peru.

A Mexican "revolution" is going on in Durango. Victoria's band is "going on" in same neighborhood.

Wm. H. Wells, of *Punch* and *Household Words*, died at London yesterday, aged 71.

The Democrats of Texas Second District yesterday renominated D. B. Culberson for Congress, and those of the Fifth Missouri District renominated R. P. Bland.

Official dispatches inform the British Government that Gen. Roberts has attacked, whipped and dispersed Ayoob Khan's army, capturing 27 guns.

NIGHT REPORTS.

The Vera Cruz Disaster.

NEW YORK, September 3.—A special to an evening paper from St. Augustine, Fla., says of the supposed wreck of the Vera Cruz: Thus far six bodies have been washed ashore, together with a large amount of miscellaneous merchandise. One of the bodies was that of a middle aged lady, but there was nothing about her that would lead to her identification. Another body was that of a child four years old, name not known, but probably Welsh, as they were the only family that had a child with them. The others were sailors with the exception of one who was dressed like a well-to-do business man. He looks like a Spaniard. It is feared that the terrific gale that has raged here for two days past has made it impossible for any of those ten on board the ill fated steamer to save themselves even were they able to do so. The shore for miles was strewn with pieces of timbers, boxes, barrels and other debris. Wrecking parties have been organized and every thing of value is being stored in a store house on Main street.

Hemp.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 3.—Stephen Richardson, colored, was hanged here to-day for the murder of his mother-in law, Lucy Phinney, on the night of July 19th. His death was almost instantaneous, the physician pronouncing him dead at the end of 12 minutes. He was cool to the last and from all outward appearances met his death fearlessly and resignedly.

Items from the Night Telegrams.

At Liverpool cotton futures closed very dull. Spirits turpentine 27s. 6d.

The first bale of new cotton was received at Petersburg yesterday. It was classed middling and sold at 11¼ cents.

The New York police yesterday raided the Louisiana Lottery office and arrested the clerks selling tickets; this done, another lot of clerks commenced the sale.

The Presidential Pic-nicker harangued 5,000 people at Burlington, Iowa, yesterday, on the blessings of educating the South, which could not educate itself, he and his having stolen all its money.

Messrs. Landers and Porter, candidates for Governor of Indiana, had their first joint discussion yesterday, at South Bend. Honors are reported easy by the Associated Press telegrams, and the crowd small in consequence of a storm.

The Citizens' Association, of Augusta, will give four days races in Augusta, beginning on the 23d of November, for $2,500 in cash purses. No entrance fee will be charged. Entries will be open until the evening before the races.

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THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT REFORMS.

One of the chief items of expense in these county governments, continued Gov. JARVIS in his inaugural address, is the administration of the criminal law. The witness tickets and officers' costs paid by the counties embrace small amounts, but the aggregate is great. I will here make three suggestions by which I think money may be saved to the tax-payer without any detriment to the public good. First: By simplifying the forms of all bills of indictment. How often it is the case that a solicitor, in the hurry and pressure of the court, fails to put in his bill a "not," a "said," or an "aforesaid" with which our bills of indictment bristle so frightfully. Witnesses are subpœnaed, and attend from court to court—officers' fees and costs accumulate—and when the trial is had the bill is quashed or judgment arrested. The result is a guilty man escapes and the county has a big bill of costs to pay.

We need a statute which enacts, "That every bill of indictment which charges in words sufficiently clear without regard to form the offence for which the defendant is to be tried so that he can know the charge he is to meet, shall be held by the courts to be good." Second. By giving justices of the peace power to try and determine certain petty cases upon proper complaint so as to largely reduce our crowded State docket. But it ought to be expressly forbidden for the county to pay any costs incurred in any trial before any justice of the peace where he takes final jurisdiction. Third. By making it mandatory by statute that, in a certain class of cases, the solicitor shall not send a bill of indictment before the grand jury without endorsing thereon a prosecutor, and that the judge shall have the power in all cases and at any time before judgment to direct the solicitor so to do.

The tendency of legislation in this State since the war has been to create a large number of mere statutory offences to protect private rights which were formerly redressed by civil suits. Injury to real estate, injury to personal property, injury to live stock entering upon lands after being forbidden to do so, removing or destroying mortgaged property, removing crop by tenant before rents and charges are paid, and the like are some of them. The public is not interested in this class of cases and the counties ought not to have the cost to pay. Then, too, when a man resorts to the criminal law, as is often the case, to harass and annoy his neighbor, and it so appears to the court, the tax-payer ought to be protected against the costs in such cases.

I think these modifications in our system of administering the criminal law coupled with a rigid scrutiny of every bill of costs to be paid by the county before it is allowed, will save to the tax payers an average of one thousand dollars to the county per annum. In some counties it will be more, in many less. If I am correct, this will give a net saving to the people of $94,000 every year. But if I am too high in my estimate, and it shall be reduced one-half, then it will amount to $47,000.

This question of costs paid by the counties in proceedings in criminal cases is of much more importance than one who has never investigated the subject is likely to suppose. But add to this the $115,000 paid annually for the maintenance and custody of the convicts, and one may well say "the crime of the country is eating up the property of the country." The subject is well worthy of the thoughtful consideration of the tax payer and the retrencher.

It is the part of wisdom and sound economy to make this crime contribute as much as possible to develope and increase the value of that property which is so heavily taxed. And for one I desire the declaration to go forth now to all men that they will find it to their interest, as well as to their comfort, to live by honest toil and labor. The man who commits crime expecting to live in idleness while in the custody of the law will, so far as I am concerned, find he has made a great mistake. If he never knew what hard work was, the State will teach him. I have no patience with crime or idleness, and a provision of law to hire out, by county authorities, persons who commit crime and will not voluntarily work to pay for it, will, in my opinion, tend to lessen crime and relieve the burdens that rest upon honest men.

REAL STATESMANSHIP.

Tested by his official acts in Louisiana and Texas, says the New York *Sun*, Gen. HANCOCK stands head and shoulders above all other commanders at that time in the appreciation of his duties as a soldier under the Constitution, and in subordinating the military to the civil authority wherever law was to be administered or obeyed. His remarkable Order No. 40 was a lesson to officers who delighted to exercise arbitrary power oppressively, and who were sustained at Washington in all their excesses, as well as an example of voluntary submission, which entitles him to the highest credit.

In a subsequent order, known as No. 203, issued on December 5, 1867, he defined the proper use of military power in such clear and concise terms that it will always be recognized as the true application of the principle which marks the dividing line between law and force under Republican institutions:

"The true and proper use of military power, besides defending the national honor against foreign nations, is to uphold the laws and civil government, and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property."

"The Commanding General, in the discharge of the trust reposed in him, will maintain the just power of the judiciary, and is unwilling to permit the civil authorities and laws to be embarrassed by military interference."

Again from the letter to Gov. PEASE:

"It is of evil example, and full of danger to the cause of freedom and good government, that the exercise of the military, through military tribunals created for the trial of offences against the civil law, should ever be permitted, when the ordinary powers of the existing State Governments are ample for the punishment of offenders, if those charged with the administration of the laws are faithful in the discharge of their duties."

These maxims are not only sound, but they serve to show what is more important, that this great soldier was as careful in his studies of the Constitution, and of dutiful obedience to its obligations, as he was in those of the profession of which he is to-day the brightest ornament.

No civilian however distinguished, and no statesman however eminent, could have better laid down the rule of conduct which should govern a soldier intrusted with civil responsibility, or have better outlined the principles of constitutional law applicable to it, than Gen. HANCOCK has done. Unlike too many who are content with empty professions, he lived up to every declaration.

His letter to Gen. SHERMAN, written in the midst of the confusion at Washington, and when many of those accounted most wise had lost their heads in the Presidential complication, may well be regarded as an extraordinary production. Compared with the speeches on both sides, it exhibits Gen. HANCOCK as a profounder student of the theory of our government and of its practical working, than almost any of the professional "statesmen" who figured conspicuously on that occasion, not much to the advantage of their reputations.

JUDGE FOWLE IN THE FIELD.

The Democrats of the State and especially of those parts of it in which he will address the people, will be glad to learn that the great constitutional lawyer and distinguished orator, Hon. DANIEL G. FOWLE, is to enter with all the force and vigor peculiar to himself into the campaign. Judge FOWLE will speak at Warrenton on Tuesday of court week, September 7th, at Reidsville, Rockingham county, on Friday, September 24th, and at Winston on Monday, October 4th. On Tuesday, October 5th, the Judge will speak as the representative of the State at King's Mountain.

Judge FOWLE has also accepted invitations to speak in the counties of Edgecombe, Robeson and Franklin, but the dates of his speeches in these counties have not been fixed.

CAPT. JOHN ERICSSON is reported to have perfected his new torpedo, and the means for propelling it with accuracy and force against any target, and the new projectile is said to be the most formidable engine yet invented against iron-clads. Several of these weapons were recently shipped to Peru to be used in the warfare of that State with Chili. Capt. ERICSSON'S experiments have been made, in part at least, under the auspices of the Secretary of the Navy, and they have so far succeeded that he is now able to discharge by means of gunpowder, with reasonable accuracy, a torpedo charged with 250 pounds of dynamite in such a way as to insure its explosion against the sides of an iron-clad. It is claimed that there is no armor-plated vessel in the world that would not be rent to pieces by the concussion of such a tremendous charge of dynamite. If this be so, and this new engine prove to be manageable, it will be the cause of as many revolutions in the navies of the world as were occasioned by the appearance of the Monitor in Hampton Roads in 1862.

GERMAN EMIGRATION is largely on the increase, the causes being the church troubles, the pressure of increased taxation, the greater cost of living, the political reaction, and the dread of active service in the army. Bremen, Stettin, Hamburg and Antwerp have sent abroad during the first six months of 1880 a total of 50,442 persons, against only 16,099 in the same time in 1879, 13,844 in 1878, and 12,021 in 1877—that is to say, the emigration this year is 8,478 in excess of the aggregate for the first six months of the three preceding years.

TWELVE STATES have completed their Congressional nominations, of which Maine, Minnesota and Kansas renominate their present representatives. Nineteen States have partly nominated, and seven States have not held conventions. Of the 183 nominations made, 62 take the places of present representatives, being one more than one-third of the sitting members left at home. One hundred and ten nominations are yet to be made.

The Danbury *Reporter* says that the corn crop in that section is the best ever known.

The Meal Musty--The Record Fresh.

THE A. Q. M. AS COMMISSARY.

He Feeds his Party on Husks and Chinches.

[From the Chatham Record.]

By act of the Legislature of 1871 (Chapter 191, Laws of 1870-'71) the entire management of the State Penitentiary was entrusted to a board of five directors, of which Mr. Bledsoe was made Chairman. Soon after the Legislature re-assembled in November of that year (1871) their attention was called to the management of the Penitentiary, and a committee of investigation was demanded. Public rumors were circulated, and the Republican papers were filled with charges, that the convicts were half starved and the affairs of the institution were grossly mismanaged. In consequence thereof the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate these charges and their printed report with accompanying testimony is "Document No. 39," to be found at the end of the volume of Legislative documents of 1871-'72. We will quote extracts from this testimony of sworn witnesses to show that much of the bread furnished the Penitentiary was totally unfit for any man to eat, and that this bread was baked from musty meal made at Bledsoe's mill, and that when complaints were made to him he declared "it was good enough!"

We will first quote from the testimony of W. A. Johnson (on page 20), who was an overseer of convicts, and who swore that, "The bread was always bad; the baker told Mr. Bledsoe it was because the corn was bad; I have seen very frequently large quantities of provisions, especially bread, thrown away by the convicts because it was impossible to eat it, it *stank* so; I have complained and shown the rations to Mr. Bledsoe, especially the bread; he insisted it was good and left it to the baker to decide; the baker decided it was bad and for the reason that the meal was ground from musty corn; Mr. Bledsoe asked the baker if he knew where it was ground, and the baker replied at *his* (Bledsoe's) mill."

On page 21 the same witness swore that he had "frequently seen cracks in the bread in the morning that you could lay a goose quill in, and the crack *chock full of chinches*. The men absolutely could not eat it."

From the testimony of William Utley, who was Sergeant of the guard, we quote the following on page 23:—

"Question—Do you know that the meal brought by Mr. Bledsoe's team, at any time, was damaged?

Answer—I know that the meal would be about exhausted when they would come in, and after the meal was brought by them the bread would be sour." And on page 35 the same witness says: "I talked to Mr. Bledsoe several times about the fare." Mr. M. T. Williams (then an overseer of convicts and now a respected citizen of this community) testifies on page 41 that "the bread was frequently baked of bad meal." Mr. W. B. Norwood (another overseer) swears on page 43: "I have frequently seen food on the guard and overseers' table that no man could eat. At times when I knew the rations to be scant, I have had my men to say to me that they could not work because of weakness from hunger, not sick but hungry and weak."

W. A. Gowen (who was the teamster that hauled the meal from Bledsoe's mill) testifies on page 32: "I carried meal to the Penitentiary in a two-horse team generally, two or three times a week, carrying 20 bushels at the time."

So it appears from the evidence of these witnesses (who were not convicts but men of good character) that from 40 to 60 bushels of meal were ground every week at Mr. Bledsoe's mill; that the meal was frequently unfit for food; that Mr. Bledsoe was so informed; and all this time he was Chairman of the Board of Directors to whom had been entrusted the care of the institution! This meal (the evidence shows) was baked into bread not for the convicts alone, but also for the guards and overseers, and yet when the baker decided it was bad, Mr. Bledsoe declared "it was good enough."

In order to prevent the Directors of the Penitentiary using the institution for their personal profit, the Legislature enacted in the bill appointing them (section 9):

"That no contract for work, material or other service shall be given or awarded to any member of the Board, either directly or indirectly."

The Legislative investigating committee, in making their report, say that "a very large quantity of meal was ground at the mill of Mr. Bledsoe,' but they do not think this is prohibited by the above quoted law, and therefore to prevent it in the future they recommend that said law "be so amended as to include the case of supplies."

Gov. Caldwell then claimed that the Legislature had no right to appoint Mr. Bledsoe and the other Directors of his Board, and proceeded to appoint a new Board of Republicans. Bledsoe refused to give up to Caldwell's Board, and thereupon Gov. Caldwell would not allow any money to be paid to Bledsoe for the support of the Penitentiary, whereupon the latter threatened to turn loose in the streets of Raleigh all the convicts that were in the Penitentiary. Gov. Caldwell, rather than have the convicts turned loose upon the citizens of Raleigh, yielded, allowed money to be drawn from the Treasury by Bledsoe, and then appealed to the courts to decide who was right. The Superior Court decided against Bledsoe, and he appealed to the Supreme Court, and that court decided against him, so that he was forced to give up, and at last lost his position as Chairman of the Board of Penitentiary Directors.

WAIFS:—

Something to lie about—a bed.

A little peach in the orchard grew—
A little peach of emerald hue.

A little boy he climbed the fence
And took that peach from hence to thence.

A Wisconsin peddler assured each purchaser of a cake of soap that, on using it until the centre was reached, a $10 note would be found therein. The buyers cut the cakes open, and found no money. The swindler was arrested. He argued that the complainants, by cutting into the soap instead of using it in the ordinary way, had violated the terms of the sale, and therefore could not legally proceed against him. The Justice ruled that the defence was sound, and discharged the prisoner.

In the Virginia Mountains.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.,
September 1st, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—Two months absence from home in idleness and lounging about in "springs life" makes one anxious for home and home affairs. I have had the satisfaction of reading your daily issue in less than twenty-four hours from the time of its departure from Raleigh, which has served to keep me fully posted as to State and local news.

Our trip was made in a good degree of comfort, with only one change of cars. Entering "a sleeper" at Greensboro we arrived at Millboro, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, next morning by 7 a. m. At Greensboro we had the pleasure of finding Mrs. Walker, the eldest daughter of the late Governor Morehead, on the cars. It is at all times pleasant to meet this sensible and attractive lady. Like Mrs. Spencer, of Chapel Hill, one feels enriched when he finds himself in such companionship. Mrs. Walker was in attendance on her daughter, Mrs. Foard, who, in delicate health, was on her way to the Red Sulphur Springs. With these ladies we parted at Millboro and continued our ride to the Hot Springs, in Bath county, distant twenty miles. Our ride was over a fine mountain road in two large wagon carriages—equal to all our wants—while our baggage was placed on a wagon to itself. In the course of this drive we passed the Bath Alum Springs, situated at the eastern base of the Warm Spring Mountain. The improvements here are all of good brick, substantial and convenient, and to all appearances without a visitor.

Crossing the mountain immediately at its base on the west side we passed the well-known Warm Springs, so celebrated for its luxurious baths. Here, too, is the county seat of Bath county, with its Court House and prison, with a small village of dwellings and stores. Its surroundings indicated better soil and husbandry in the outspread of fields of fields of grass, with herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. Halting at the door of the hotel to deliver a package, we learned that at that time the number of visitors was only 75. Continuing our ride five miles, we arrived at the Hot Springs at 3 o'clock, a little less than twenty-four hours from Raleigh. By previous letter we had secured a cottage of four rooms, which we found in order for the reception of our large party. Here we remained a month, and we are not able to recall a month of July, either by the seaside or in the mountains, where we have been so entirely comfortable as to temperature—sleeping nearly every night under one or two blankets.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

These springs are located on a large and valuable farm, and it added no little to our pleasure to witness the gambols of several hundred sheep on its mountain slopes, and to have the delightful odor of the new-mown hay all around us. These springs are the great resort of rheumatic and gouty patients and those suffering from stiff joints and old sprains. We witnessed enough in the improvement and comfort of others, and in the relief afforded in our own person and party, to declare honestly the value of these baths. During our sojourn here we encountered as many from the North and Northwest as from the South, and, strange to say, so many and so young and so afflicted. We saw boys who came there unable to walk, and who had been bed-ridden for eighteen months or two years, who were out on the lawn engaged in active outdoor sports.

It is very fortunate for those who visit these springs and baths to have the aid and direction of two such physicians as Dr. Cabell, the Chairman of the "National Board of Health," and Dr. Page, both active Professors in the University of Virginia. They are so well known as intelligent physicians that no praise from your correspondent can add anything to their reputation. Most genial gentlemen who add so largely to the comfort of the invalids during their vacations and to the social life of the place.

THE COMPANY.

During our sojourn here Col. Saunders, our worthy Secretary of State, arrived seeking the benefit of the waters. He was wonderfully industrious in the use of the baths, and when we parted with him he was greatly improved, and though he may be subject to variations it is confidently hoped he will be greatly relieved by his month or six weeks at the Hot Springs in the care of Messrs. Cabell and Page. As usual he was taking a deep interest in all home matters, especially the State canvass, and longed to be at home and at work. Whilst here we had the pleasure of a visit from Mrs. Stonewall Jackson with her daughter, Miss Julia, now in her seventeenth year, and yet at school in Baltimore. With these came the Misses Alexander and their sister, Mrs. Smith, *all* the nieces of our late distinguished fellow-citizen, Governor Graham, and all of the city of Charlotte. Such ladies are the true representatives of our State in their modest and unostentatious worth. They were attended in their drive by that sterling gentleman, Mr. S. S. Nash, of Tarboro. It was pleasant to see Mrs. Jackson looking so well. She is a great favorite in all this region, where the fame of her husband is so fresh in the memory of all. She will pass a week or two with her old friends at that beautiful mountain town, Lexington, in which she holds a queenly sway, and then take her daughter to school in Baltimore.

Having passed a month at the Hot Springs, and taking leave of our friends—old and new—we drove in two most substantial wagon carriages over to Covington, a distance of twenty miles, over a strikingly picturesque country, with the mountain sides covered with lofty pines and other dark evergreens, and near a most refreshing and lofty water fall of great elevation, and beyond which we came in view of the valley of Jackson River, along and above which our road lay for several miles, and arrived at Covington in full time for the cars on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad going west to the White Sulphur Springs, at which point we arrived a little before sunset, and meeting kind friends at the station we were assured that quarters had been provided for us, and we were very soon in them, with the promise of better in a day or two. This was the eighth of August when the season was at "its highest flood." It was indeed a jam—a very fine collection of people—in which the females largely outnumbered the males. The visitors here are chiefly from three States, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, though nearly all the Southern and Northwestern States have their representatives, and with hardly one from the Eastern or Northeastern States. We found all changed since our first visit many years ago; indeed we recognize but very few items on the grounds as at our first visit; the chief of which is the old "ball room," now cut up into rooms and used as a fruit and news stall, a physician's office, and a jeweller's store. Then there is old Dr. Morman who has been so long the president physician, and a small old negro by the name of Jim Patterson, who is now in charge of the drives and walks of the grand lawn.

The buildings, especially the hotel and cottage accommodation, have been greatly enlarged and improved. The dining room and the parlor are perhaps the largest rooms so used in this country. It is said that the dining room will comfortably seat one thousand five hundred persons, and it is said that the intelligent and wealthy gentlemen, four in number, who now own the property will make very large and costly additions by the next season. The locality is one of surpassing beauty, and good sense and good taste can add much in the way of ornament at very little cost. The Methodists have a church on the grounds, and the Rev. Mr. Richard Mason has purchased a half acre on the east side of the lawn near the railroad, for an Episcopal Church, at a cost of one thousand dollars, and he is now soliciting funds to build the church. Judging from what was exhibited here on Sunday in the services held for two Sundays by Bishop Pinkney and one Sunday by Dr. William Norwood, the population visiting here are largely Episcopal. Mr. Mason has selected a beautiful location for the church, and on it stand some most majestic white pines, and above and just across the railroad towers up "Kate's Mountain," filled to the top with dark evergreens.

During our sojourn at the White Sulphur we have not had

VERY MANY DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

or public men. Early in the season Mr. Blaine and the two Camerons, of Pennsylvania, were here, and at the same time Gov. Vance and his Kentucky bride. It is said that Gov. Vance was the lion of the place and made himself most acceptable to all. Manifestly Mr. Corcoran, the banker of Washington, is the pet of the parlor—he is treated with great attention by the ladies and receives the respectful reverence of all. Mr. John Randolph Tucker is perhaps the best known politician who has registered here during the last month; Gen. Beauregard, the most distinguished of the military, now quite gray and looking old; and Dr. Selden, of Norfolk, the best known physician, a gentle and genial gentleman at the head of social life in the city of Norfolk, and now has come Tom Scott the railroad King of the United States, at least, if not of the world, with a party of friends from Philadelphia. He looks to be 75 though only 58 years old and badly damaged by paralysis, a good deal like the late distinguished lawyer Peter Brown, in Raleigh, in the form of head and face. Brown had bright hazel eyes, Scott deep blue, but not so handsome or polished a man as Brown.

OF THE LADIES

Miss Mildred Lee, the youngest daughter of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, is the most noted. She is no doubt well remembered by many persons during her school life at St. Mary's, where she was a great pet of that good man Dr. Smedes. Of belles we have had a multitude, but it is only simple truth to say no one bright particular star has appeared. In such a large number of well trained and educated ladies a large exhibition of beauty was to be expected, but the season of 1880 has brought out no one that can be called "the Queen of the White." The rivalry has been sharp and manifest, and the ladies have been as divided as the gentlemen; however, enough has been gathered to pronounce in favor of Miss Parks, of Norfolk, and Miss Tunstall, of Richmond, of Miss Caldwell, of Louisville, Miss Yulee, of Florida, and Miss Hoffman, of Indiana, as the chief ornaments of the ball and drawing rooms this season. Several of the married ladies have enjoyed the dance and the ball room, and received as much attention as their juniors. Chiefly of that class are Mrs. Haxall, of Richmond, Mrs. Barringer, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Skipwith, of Virginia.

Here Mr. Wilkins Bruce is summering it with his wife. He is the youngest son of the late Jas. C. Bruce, and both father and son graduated at our State University. He now speaks of sending his eldest son to Chapel Hill for education, having been prepared at Bingham's. Formerly from the vallies of the Dan and Staunton, our University enjoyed a large and liberal share of patronage now transfered to the University of Virginia.

The White Sulphur is without question the most enjoyable of all the large watering places. Its charm has been its remoteness from cities and the absence of

ULTRA FASHIONABLE PEOPLE

and snobbishness. In all past time its sojourners have led a free and easy life, held pleasant intercourse with each other without asking whether one belonged to this or that set, or attaching any undue importance to the conventionalism that obtains at other places. Formerly, to be at the White Sulphur was to be recognized as a man of character and substance at home. Then all came in carriages with their own horses and servants. But the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has, or will change all this. Now the arrivals are as numerous from the West as the East.

Four passenger trains pass this place daily—two West and two East—and fourteen freight trains. The freight going East is worth three times the freight going West. The future of West Virginia will exhibit a marvel of wealth and comfort when its coal and iron and oil shall be developed, and its grass lands feeding its herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, all under the control of an intelligent and working white population. Railroads are great revolutionists, and in this region the work of progress, even now wonderful, is but in the bud, and the White Sulphur may become the rival of Saratoga, with its 75,000 visitors and its large hotels—with its shoddy and pretentious population; and then farewell to the old home-like associations that make it so attractive.

Recently a visit was made to Bishop Atkinson, at the Old Sweet Springs, distant seventeen miles from this. The good man was found sitting up cheerful and hopeful, with his Bible and Prayer-book before him. He expressed the hope that he might be able to pass over to Asheville and pass the month of October with his daughter. He is most tenderly nursed by his good wife and his son, Dr. Robert Atkinson, of Baltimore.

Hoping soon to be at home, and under my own shade trees, let me say how it grieves an absentee to see such crimes published to the world as the murder of that lion-hearted man, Gen. Grimes, and the burning of Dr. Hawkins' new and elegant mansion in the city of Raleigh. Such acts are a disgrace to our civilization.

In politics it is all one way. I have not seen a Garfield man, unless the Readjusters shall go into that camp to avoid defeat.

ABSENTEE.

Death at the Altar.

[Dublin Correspondence London Daily News.]

Details have reached Dublin of the terrible catastrophe in a Roman Catholic chapel at Gweedore, county Donegal. The church is situated in a deep ravine between two granite cliffs, which rise as perpendicularly from the base to the top as the side walls of the chapel, and are almost as high as the latter. The sacristy side faces the sea to the west. Between the side walls and this cliff an opening of about six feet had been cut out of the rock to give walking space round the outside of the chapel to the southeast side. The glen opens up towards the hills, but is not so deep at any place as where the chapel is built. In the middle of this glen a stream flows, though no great body of water fills up its bed, except in the winter time, when it is fed by mountain torrents. This brook flows down under the south aisle of the chapel, provision being made for its passage by an archway under the walls and floor of the chapel. It divides the chapel yard into two sections to the bridge below on the county road, where it disgorges under three arches. The upper parapet wall of this bridge forms part of the inclosure of St. Mary's Chapel. When the tides are high the water of the sea passes through this bridge and through the arch under chapel for some distance. The peculiar site of the chapel is attributed to the difficulty in getting land for the purpose. From 10 o'clock on Sunday morning rain fell in torrents, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. The stream came down from the mountain sides into the basin of the rivulet, covered the crops with debris, washed away a bridge north of and near the Gweedore Hotel, and carried granite bowlders, over a ton weight, for fully a mile down its bed. On reaching the high walls surrounding the chapel yard the impetuous torrent bore down all before it, and entered the chapel by the west gable door. The scared looks of the people, as if at some unusual thing passing along the floor towards the altar, first attracted the attention of the Rev. James Macfadden, parish priest, who was in the act of administering communion. The priest and people preserved order, but the unceasing roar of the torrent outside induced the pastor to ascend a few steps of the altar, when, on looking down the aisle, he saw the water, which had burst open the massive door, rushing inwards. He deposited the chalice containing the sacrament in the tabernacle and locked the door. Then, turning to the people, who were up to their waists in water, he directed and beckoned them to make their way out, or escape as best they could, divesting himself of his vestments. The water had now reached to his knees, and seeing no other means of safety he ascended the top of the altar, and made way from thence to the reredos behind it, and by the aid of a board crossed over the vestry to the chancel window, which he ascended to a safe height by breaking the panes, inflicting a severe cut on his hand. By this time the water had closed the eastern door and then burst it and the door case outwards, carrying with it several persons, including sub-Constable Martin, who at the risk of his life, after several attempts, succeeded, with the aid of a civilian, in saving a woman being borne out along with him. The water then carried away the remaining boundary wall and a bridge 60 yards lower down. Meantime, with the water 8 feet deep, a terrible scene was occurring inside the chapel. The seats, bound together at the bottom, became floating rafts, of which all who could availed themselves to save their lives. A large block of fir-wood carried in by the water kept afloat all who could sit on and cling to it. Others were saved by getting hold of a suspended lamp chain, and by grasping the window cords and breaking the glass. A man named Gallaher with ropes and garments pulled others up to the gallery. Sub-Constable Mahony and others placed ladders, from the rocks outside to the windows, and by this means many escaped. The interior of the chapel was almost destroyed, and outside everything was carried away except the solid rock. There were about four hundred people in the chapel. Five dead bodies have been recovered, and no more are missing, James Ferry, aged sixteen, was found dead at the vestry door, which had closed on his arm, preventing his egress. The others who lost their lives are Neil Doherty, Connel Boyle, aged seventy; Grace McGarvan, aged forty-five (all married), and Henry Gallaher, aged sixteen.

THE LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL have been searched for much longer than CHARLEY ROSS, and have been "found" nearly as often. The latest discoverer has been a Russian traveler and journalist, W. J. REMIROWITCH-DANTSCHENKO, who has found them in the Caucasus, and of course has written a book about them. They were found in the mountains of Dagestan, in a place where travelers never came before. They are warlike and resemble the Cossacks in appearance, but they follow the old Mosaic law as it existed before the time of EZRA and the second building of the Temple, without any knowledge of Talmudic traditions and forms, and they claim to have lived where they now are ever since the time of PSALMONASSAR. They keep the Mosaic law in regard to a man's marrying a deceased brother's wife, and make a first-rate red wine, which they drink regardless of SOLOMON'S admonitions.

Oleomargarine is sold by the grocer who tells you it is just from the cow. And so it is, but the cow is dead.

Legal Prosecution of Animals.

[WILLIAM JONES, F. S. A.]

The "Conteur Vaudois" of Lausanne publishes this strange story, which is found in the "History of the Swiss Reformation," by De Ruchat. It is not inserted as a joke, but given in sober seriousness: In 1479 the vicinity of Lausanne was infested by cockchafers; a lawsuit was commenced against them, and three processions of the inhabitants ordered. The insects were cited to appear in the bishop's court, and for counsel they had assigned to them one Perrodet, who had been dead six months! The accused and their advocate not appearing, judgment was given by default. The sentence is in Latin, and is preserved in the archives of Lausanne. The insects are excommunicated in the name of the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin, and they and their descendants were ordered to quit for ever the diocese of Lausanne!

The work of De Ruchat contains another strange story. In 1364 the church of Chuttens, in the Jorat Hills, possessed a miraculous image of St. Pancrace. A pig having destroyed a child, this image was brought out and the child was restored to life. The pig was cited to appear in the bishop's court, and, being found guilty of willful murder, was sentenced to death. De Ruchat adds that the executioner was a pork butcher.

With an abundant share of exorcisms, charms and enchantments for the extirpation of vermin in olden time, England does not appear to have enjoyed the notoriety of the legal proceedings against animals which we have recorded as prevalent in foreign countries. There is, however, a curious case of the trial of a dog in 1771, near Chichester, which gave rise to a facetious parody, "A Report of the Case of Farmer Carter's Dog, Porter," by Mr. Lowe, a lawyer, who died in 1813. Hone, in his "Every-day Book" (vol. ii.) gives an account of this mock trial, somewhat abridged from the original pamphlet in his possession, but without other alteration, together with a portrait of the dog Porter in the dock. The names of the parties engaged in the real trial are given, with those of the nicknames in the parody. The former are Butler, Aldridge, Challen, and Bridger understood by the names of J. Bottle, J. Noodle, Mat o' th' Mill, and O. Power.

In Lord Fountainhall's "Chronological Notes of Scottish Affairs," a curious affair is mentioned in connection with the boys of Heriot's Hospital in 1681-'82, the year in which the Earl of Argyll was tried and convicted of high treason for refusing the test-oath without certain qualifications. The hospital boys made a mockery of the reasoning of the Crown lawyers on this subject. They resolved among themselves that the horse-dog belonging to the establishment held a public office and ought to take the test. The paper being presented to the mastiff, it refused to swallow the same unless it was rubbed over with butter. Being a second time tendered, *buttered*, the dog swallowed it, and was next accused and condemned for having taken the test, with a qualification, as in the case of Argyll!

Charms and exorcisms for the dispersion or destruction of noxious animals prevailed from a remote period, and some of the superstitions, in a modified sense, still exist in our own country, and especially abroad. In the middle ages history makes frequent mention of the calamities caused by plagues of insects. These were the more destructive, as agricultural science, almost in its infancy at that period, offered few remedies for preventing or mitigating the ravages. Recourse was consequently had to the assistance of the clergy, who listened to the complaint, interposed with prayers, and anathematized those enemies of mankind as the work of Satan. Thus St. Mamertus, Bishop of Vienne, exorcised certain devils who had taken the figures of wolves and pigs, and had devoured children. Gregory of Tours (573-595) alludes in his "History" to talismans against mice, serpents, and conflagrations.

The suits against animals not unfrequently led to more serious trials of human beings on charges of sorcery. Simple country people finding the regular process very tedious and expensive, purchased charms and exorcisms from empirical, unlicensed exorcists at a much cheaper rate, but, if any of the parties concerned in this contraband traffic were discovered, death by stake and fagot was their inevitable fate. Still there was one animal, the serpent, which, as it had been cursed at the earliest period of the world's history, might be exorcised and charmed (so that it could not leave the spot where it was first seen) by any one, lay or cleric, without the slightest imputation of sorcery. The formula ran thus: "By him who created thee, I adjure thee that thou remain in the spot where thou art, whether it be thy will to do so, or otherwise; and I curse thee with the curse with which the Lord hath cursed thee."

Yankee Repudiation.

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

ONEIDA, N. Y., August 25.—Will you inform me which of the States (if any) with the exception of Minnesota, have repudiated their indebtedness or any part thereof?

Reply.—We have answered this in great length heretofore in the paper, and cannot go over the ground again. One of the worst cases is in Michigan. The counties borrowed money for public improvements, and these were very profitable, but some fellow raised the question that the State Constitution did not allow the Legislature to pass the permissive act. The highest Michigan court confirmed this limitation. The United States courts would not go back of the State court on such a question. Two several attempts were made to amend the Constitution so as to permit the counties to pay their honest debts, and this has been voted down each time and the creditors are cheated out of their money. It is the most heartless and shameful repudiation on record, since there is no pretence that the money was not properly advanced and honestly expended for the benefit of the debtors, and they are abundantly able to meet their obligation. It is cheating in its simplest elements, and a large amount of hard-earned capital was thus wiped out without a shadow of excuse for it.

"Saratoga is a paradise of old maids," says an exchange, which must have a queer idea of paradise.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Stationary barometer and temperature, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R S. Tucker's registered thermometer, Friday, Sept. 3, 1880:

7 o'clock, a. m.,	73	3 o'clock, p. m.,	89
" " m.	78	6 " "	85
	84		

Index to New Advertisements.

M. Grausman—Closes store for holiday.

CITY AND COUNTY NOTES:—

Justice E. A. Carver, of Wake Forest Township has resigned.

The will of the late Samuel Rowland was probated yesterday.

Lloyd, Supple & Walter took out drummers' license yesterday.

No further particulars of the accident to Dr. Parker have been received in Raleigh.

People were too busy going to the show to do anything in the marriage license line yesterday.

Don't forget the meeting of the Democracy of Raleigh township at Metropolitan hall to-day.

A colored woman named Rosa Medlin was committed to jail yesterday on a charge of larceny.

Only one fight on circus day is a very small allowance, but no more than this was reported up to 6 o'clock last evening.

There were lots of strange people in town yesterday, but they were all of them too busy to tell us any news even if they knew any.

There was a cutting affair in Little River Township last Friday night in which Allen Ellis was killed by Henry Ellis. The murderer is still at large.

We learn that the dry weather has very seriously injured the crop, and that anticipations as to its amount must be heavily discounted. The cotton on sandy land is said to be already almost all open. This is on it no August crop at all, and things look pretty bad.

The Greenbackers have met in this city and decided to put an electoral ticket in the field in this State and also full Congressional and legislative tickets, if they can get men enough to run to fill the places. If they succeed the strength of the Greenbackers in North Carolina may be estimated thus: Number of candidates for elector 10, number of candidates for Congress 8, number of candidates for the Legislature 170; total, 188.

THE COUP D'ETAT.—Yesterday morning just before the street parade of Coup's Circus came along, the strains of a band were heard and a huge pent-house on wheels, covered with Robinson's Circus names, came driving up Fayetteville street with the band inside. It paraded round awhile and then pulled up in front of the Yarborough House. In an instant the coupling-pole swarmed with small boys and when the machine started again an ominous crack was heard and the horses went one way and the blowers went another and the pent-house toppled over and rested on its side. How this accident (?) occurred no one can tell. Some say that Mr. Coup, who from the balcony of the hotel laughed hugely at the catastrophe, had it done, and others say that Mr. Boyd, Robinson's agent, broke down his own machine so that the advertisement part of it would stay in so public a place all day.

THE MEETING AT UTLEY'S.—From a gentleman who was present at the mass-meeting and barbecue at Utley's store, in Middle Creek township yesterday, we learn that the affair was a grand success—fully 200 people being present. The speaking was opened by Geo. M. Smedes, Esq., who was followed by T. P. Devereux, Esq. Each of these gentlemen spoke for an hour, and that they spoke well goes without saying. After the speaking a splendid barbecue was served, and then a Hancock, Jarvis and Cox Club was formed, of which Mr. J. A. Adams was elected president. One hundred and fifty of the crowd had already joined, and the rest were giving in their names when our informant left. By agreement it was also decided to elect an Executive Committee of the township and delegates to the county convention, but our informant left before it was done.

FINE SHOW OF HORSES AT THE STATE FAIR.—It is now certain that the best races we have ever had at the State Fair will be enjoyed on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of October next. The Secretary has advices from the best stock of the State, besides not a few from abroad, for the purses open to the world. The premiums are larger than those given last year, and more liberal than those of any other fair in the State, or of adjoining States.

The following gentlemen have charge of the trials of speed, and their names guarantee the most careful and thorough management: Col. John D. Whitford, of Craven, and Col. A. B. Andrews, of Wake, from the Executive Committee of the Society, and the supervisors in immediate control of the races are, Pulaski Cowper, Esq., Capt. Octavius Coke, and Geo. H. Snow, Esq., of Wake, Wm. H. Osborne, Esq., of Orange, and James S. Battle, Esq., of Nash.

The Secretary informs us that there have been extensive improvements to the track, executed during the year, since the last fair, by regular employees of the Society, without extra expenditure. Much of the difference between the upper and lower portions has been reduced by cutting and filling. The time possible on the track has been thus much improved, some horsemen estimating it at not less than six seconds faster than before. Lumber arrived yesterday for the repair of the track fence.

We are confident that no finer gathering of North Carolina horses has ever been seen than will be forthcoming this year.

L. J. Young and P. T. Lehman have been appointed gaugers for the Sixth, and J. M. Turner store-keeper for the Fifth North Carolina infernal revenue district.

THE BEST IN THE BUSINESS.—Yesterday morning the grand street pageant of Coup's circus passed up the street headed by the band-chariot in which was seated a really elegant band, and as its sweet strains floated on the air people who had before hesitated felt the half-dollar kick the beam, and resolved to go it anyhow. At one o'clock the doors were opened and at about that time 2,000 people made a rush for the entrance. They quickly overflowed the menagerie tent and passed on into the next tent where silent lay the ring, soon to resound with the crack of the whip and the thud of hoofs. The crowd still increased until fully 6,000 people were snugly accommodated under the vast canvas roof.

THE MENAGERIE

is about as usual; we confess we did not examine it closely, and some features may have escaped our attention, but it seemed to us to contain about the same and the same number of animals usually seen in such institutions.

THE CIRCUS,

however, was in all candor the very best we have ever seen, every act presented in the ring was new in some of its features, and most of them were entirely new. The first regular feature was Sam Watson's pad act. This is the new English rider, and although handicapped by a new horse, he accomplished two new feats. One was turning a somersault on horseback through the big hoop held on the side of the ring and a little one held in his own hand at the same time; the other was turning through a crate of wicker work as long as he was high. Then, after some very beautiful balancing work by the Japs (an entirely new thing,) Miss Katie Stokes came out for her bareback act. It is hard to describe this young lady's riding. It is daring and graceful, and all that, but the manner in which she does it all makes it very much more. By the way, we don't believe a word now about her having broken her arm, for a prettier pair than she has never rested on a coat sleeve; from finger tip to shoulder point they are simply perfect. Then came the tumbling and Japs, a very fine trapeze act and some other things we don't know enough about to write about, and then Miss Emma Stokes appeared on a thorough-bred mare for her manage act. This is one of the finest; to our eyes, with the exception of Nettle's jumping, the very finest feature of the show. Miss Stokes sat her side-saddle as "semi-incorporate with the brave beast." In the walk, trot, changing the leading foot at every other step, in every gait her every movement was full of easy grace, and when it came to jumping she lifted the chestnut over the hurdle as cleverly as ever Tom Little, the best steeple chase rider in America, lifted Problem. Sam Watson's jockey act was also splendid. We have no time to write as long a notice as he deserves, but when a man with his boots on springs from the ground and lights standing on the back of a 16-hand horse he knows his business, and we saw Mr. Watson do it.

NETTLE AND THE BRONCHOS

however got away with us. The drill of the ten bronchos, their dismissal one by one, the horse walking on stilts, all were new and interesting features. Nettle then came out; he is a slender, very handsome horse but from his appearance one would never think he had such tremendous jumping power; his loin is good, very good, but he seemed to us from our cursory view a little deficient in the second thigh and we thought we had seen better hocks. On a closer view, however, we found that he was perfect every where. But we saw him *clear* a fence 5 feet high and four horses. He bungled at the first attempt, the ground being soft and yielding, but on the second trial he did it clean and this performance alone was worth all of any other circus we ever saw.

The only thing in the circus not very good was the clown. Lowlow is a good clown and there was another good one, but he died. We are, however, satisfied that so soon as Mr. Coup finds it necessary to add the feature of a good clown to his show he'll have one made to order, for he has everything else.

But the newest feature of this show is that all the members of it with whom we have come in contact are really gentlemen and ladies. Mr. Coup, Mr. Pilling, Mr. Everett and the Misses Stokes we have met and talked to and they would grace any circle.

WAKE POLITICS:—

Swift Creek, September 2, 1880.—Down in your town I had the pleasure of meeting North Corolina's polished son, Matt W. Ransom, and he gave me a promise that he would come to Wake county and speak for the candidates who were nominated for the different county and legislative offices, and I had the pleasure of introducing him to Col. T. N. Cooper (one of my best friends) of the Republican State Executive Committee, and I think the impression was favorable with each—at least, I know Col. C. has sent me a keg of very fine rye whisky. I must not forget that the Hon. J. J. Davis, at our solicitation, said that he would speak in this county at any or all places that we desired.

We have a fair canvass before us, and I trust a successful one; at least we have no fear. There is a floating vote of over four hundred of which the most will vote for the Democratic party. There seems to be more affiliation between the two parties than your correspondent has seen before. I think it is generally conceded that Hancock, Jarvis and Cox will be elected. In the persons of the county officers we have the best representatives of the Republican party, and should we desire to change them we must exercise good judgment. I have no fear that we cannot beat them, because they are tooth and toe-nail against each other, but with it all they are my friends.

S. T. G.

WAIFS:—

Head clerks—barbers' assistants.

The sun is the oldest settler in the West.

St. Julien has won even higher honors than Dr. Tanner. He is a much faster and more interesting animal.

"'Marier! Marier!' called a washerwoman of the 'Holler,' 'You chil', be sure an' brung all dem clo's offen de line. De 'publicans have a meetin' to-nite an' we don't want non' of dat Mogollier bizness 'round us; you hear me, honey?"

THE STATE CANVASS.

COL. KENAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Attorney-General KENAN will address the people at

Mebaneville, Alamance county, Saturday, Sept. 11.

Mt. Vernon, Rowan county, Monday, Sept. 13.

Statesville, Iredell county, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

Mocksville, Davie county, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Yadkinville, Yadkin county, Thursday, Sept. 16.

Elkin, Surry county, Friday, Sept. 17.

Dobson, Surry county, Saturday, September 18.

Dalton, Stokes county, Monday, Sept. 20.

Danbury, Stokes county, Tuesday, September 21.

Madison, Rockingham county, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

Wentworth, Rockingham county, Thursday, Sept. 23.

Hon. R. F. Armfield and Hon. A. M. Scales will attend such of the above places in their respective districts as do not conflict with appointments previously made.

Lieut-Governor Robinson and Attorney General Kenan will speak at

Columbus, Polk county, Monday, October 4th.

Hendersonville, Henderson, Tuesday, October 5th.

Brevard, Transylvania, Wednesday, October 6th.

Mills River, Henderson, Thursday, October 7th.

Hominy, Buncombe county, Friday, October 8th.

Waynesville, Haywood county, Saturday, October 9th.

Webster, Jackson county, Monday, October 11th.

Franklin, Macon county, Tuesday, October 12th.

Nantihala, Macon county, Thursday, October 14th.

Hayesville, Clay county, Friday, October 15th.

Murphy, Cherokee county, Saturday, October 16th.

Valley Town, Cherokee county, Monday, October 18th.

Robbinsville, Graham county, Tuesday, October 19th.

Charleston, Swain county, Thursday, October 21st.

Hon. Robt. B. Vance will also attend such of the above appointments as do not conflict with his previous engagements.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

General W. R. COX and M. A. BLEDSOE, Esq., candidates for Congress in this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Durham, Tuesday, September 7th.
Flat River, Wednesday, September 8th.
Cedar Grove, Thursday, September 9th.
Cates, Friday, September 10th.
Chapel Hill, Saturday, September 11th.

Rowan's Candidates.

[Salisbury Watchman.]

The County Convention, on Saturday, nominated for the lower House of the Legislature, Mr. Frank Brown and Mr. John L. Graeber. Mr. Brown is a native of this town, aged about 30 years. He served in the Confederate war and was *accused* of some very gallant actions of which he makes no *blow*. He is very devoted to any trust given him, and will undoubtedly do his duty faithfully as a representative of the county should he be elected.

Mr. John L. Graeber is a plain farmer, of sound practical sense, and will aim to do all the good he can for his constituents. He is highly respected by his neighbors as a fair and honorable man, and they will give him a cordial support.

The candidates for the lesser offices of the county are all tried and true men.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES:—

Captain McDougald has declined the Democratic nomination for Senator from Cumberland and Harnett.

The Democrats of the Thirty-fifth District, Ashe, Alleghany, and Watauga, have unanimously nominated Col. F. J. McMillan, of Alleghany, for the State Senate.

Moore county Democrats have nominated the following ticket, the *Index* says: For the Legislature, Dr. H. Turner; for Sheriff, J. J. Wicker; for Register of Deeds, Daniel McIntyre; Coroner, C. P. Jenkins; County Surveyor, J. F. Cole.

The *Enquirer* says the Democrats of Union have nominated for the Legislature, C. M. T. McCauley; Sheriff, A. J. Price; Register, C. N. Simpson; Treasurer, G. C. McLarty; Surveyor, L. M. Secrest; Coroner, Darling Broom.

The Asheville *Citizen* says that "the Democratic Convention of Jackson county nominated our friend Capt. J. W. Terrell for the House, and a truer man could not have been selected. He is popular, and will make an honest, attentive, effective representative."

The Charlotte *Observer* says that "at the joint meeting of delegates from Cleveland and Gaston counties, Col. Jasper Stowe, of the latter county, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Senator. The contest lay between him and Mr. R. F. Sandifer, Mr. J. W. Reid, who had been selected by a majority of the primaries, having declined to allow his name to be used."

Landlord and Tenant Act.

[From the Kinston Journal.]

Squire Morris, a colored man, rented a farm near here this year, and sub-let a portion of it to another colored man. On Saturday Squire came to us with the complaint that his tenant was moving off his crop and he was afraid he would lose his rent. After hearing his rights and remedy explained under the "Landlord and Tenact Act," we asked him what he thought of that law. "It is the best law I ever heard of," he replied without hesitation.

No doubt the other man will think it a bad law, but

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

WAIFS:—

The most charming bridal veils are of illusion.

Miracles in France are working backward. The latest reported change effected by the waters of Lourdes was the making a madman of a paralytic.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

The Lenoir *Topic* says that Caldwell's farmers are successfully experimenting with cotton.

Linville Waters was shot and killed by John McGuire, in Ashe county, on the 21st ult. Miles McGuire was shot by Waters and is reported dead.

The matrimonial market in Chatham is on the rise. In August, 1880, there were 11 marriages, 8 white and 3 black, against 10 in same month of 1879.

The Moore *Index* notes great improvements in the carriage factory of Messrs. Tyson & Jones at Carthage. The increase of production within two years has been from twelve or fifteen vehicles per month to upwards of thirty.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says that its "cotton receipts for 1878-'79 were 39,022 bales—for 1879-'80, 39,801 bales—779 bales over previous year. The receipts by wagons, during the past year, were greater than ever before, which shows a good condition of trade."

The Kinston *Journal* says that Mr. John Heath, of Jones county, will be 80 years old on the 26th day of this month, and his wife 81 on the day before. They have been married 59 years, and their children, grand-children and great-grand children number 125.

The Charlotte *Democrat* quotes flour at 2.90 to $3 per sack; wheat 1.10; corn 62 to 65; meal 62 to 65; oats 45 to 50; sweet potatoes 50; Irish $1 to 1.25; beeswax 18 to 20; beef 4½ to 10; butter 20 to 25; eggs 17½; chickens 12½ to 20; corn whisky 1.25; apple brandy 1.35.

Farming in Union county, the Monroe *Express* says, "is much more intelligently done than ever before, and as a consequence the people are prosperous and happy. We heard a farmer say to-day that he could now raise eight bales of cotton with less trouble than he could raise two bales six years ago, on the same land."

The Statesville *Landmark* says that "the Assistant Treasurer of the Western North Carolina Railroad passed up the road last Saturday on a special train and in pursuance of notice given stopped at each station and paid off the accounts of those who presented them for settlement. In Asheville last week Mr. Best told a gentleman that though the act of the Legislature selling the road to him gave him until the 1st of July next to complete it to Paint Rock he would certainly have it completed to that point by the 1st of June."

Orange Presbytery.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

REIDSVILLE, N. C., Sept. 2, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS: As many of your readers would be interested in the proceedings of Orange Presbytery, I will send you some notes.

The Presbytery met in the Presbyterian church at Reidsville, N. C., Sept. 1st., 1880, at 8 o'clock p. m., and opened by a sermon from Rev. P. H. Dalton on the subject of home missions. Text, Luke xxiv: 47.

Rev. J. S. Watkins, of your city, was elected Moderator. He presides with much ease and dignity. Mr. F. S. Royster was elected temporary clerk. Adjourned.

The Presbytery met again this morning at 9 o'clock a. m. Calls from Oxford and Shiloh churches were placed in the hands of Rev. J. W. Primrose. A call from Bethlehem church was placed in the hands of Rev. T. J. Allison. A call from Durham church was placed in the hands of Rev. H. T. Darnall.

The pastoral relation between Rev. B. W. Mebane and Graham church was dissolved.

There is quite a full attendance of Ministers and Elders.

Reidsville has grown considerably since your correspondent was here last. The population now is about 2,300.

LOCKE.

Charleston's Business.

[From the News and Courier.]

The total receipts of cotton for the commercial year (Sea Island and Upland) were 467,597 bales, against 502,995 bales in the preceding year. The receipts of rice were 55,060 tierces, against 40,040 tierces in 1879. The receipts of naval stores were 310,805 barrels, against 299,970 barrels in the preceding year. The receipts of lumber were 15,437,907 feet against 12,931,179 feet for the preceding year.

A welcome change is apparent in the general wholesale business. The gross business of the year just ended is reported as $22,195,000, against $18,416,000 in 1879. In the retail trade, which was at a terribly low ebb, the improvement during the twelve months is indeed startling.

The production of fruits and vegetables, an industry which has grown up since the war ended, continues to increase, and the whole product last year was valued at $500,000. Some idea of the extent of this business can be had from the fact that last year 1,000,000 quarts of strawberries were raised, against 600,000 quarts in 1878. The crop of potatoes was 42,000 barrels.

There are now one hundred and sixty-two factories of different kinds, exclusive of railroad workshops, employing 2,250 hands, and turning out goods valued at $6,509,000. The shipments of Carolina phosphate rock amounted to 165,513 tons, and it is calculated that at least 5,000,000 tons of the rock, worth from $5 to $6 a ton, are still accessible. The entire production, so far, is about 1,650,000 tons.

The foreign exports from Charleston amounted to $19,724,620 in 1880, a slight increase over the preceding year. For the year, the whole commerce and trade of the port amounted to $63,474,000.

WAIFS:—

A good whisky sling—sling the bottle out of the window—after it is empty.

"I have nothing but my heart to give you," said a spinster to a lawyer who had concluded a suit for her. "Well," said the lawyer, gruffly, "go to my clerk; he takes the fees."

Three thousand Smiths, alleged descendants of a man who lived a hundred and fifty years ago, met yesterday in New Jersey, and no one failed to call another by his rightful name.

This Morning's Telegrams.

Items in this Morning's Telegrams.

The stock market had a downward tendency, with transactions of 257,000 shares.

The Liverpool grain trade was very much depressed during the past week. Cargoes were fully a shilling lower.

A fire at Harb Falls, N. Y., yesterday, was the most extensive and destructive that ever occurred there. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

Among the passengers of the Vera Cruz was Maj. Gen. Alfred F. A. Torbert, who distinguished himself greatly during the late war as cavalry commander.

Parnell and Lord Hartington are still fussing in the House of Commons, and it begins to look as if there would be a dead lock between that body and the Lords.

The Post-Office Department has received telegraphic advices of a storm in Florida severe enough to interrupt mail communication between Ocala and Tampa.

The frequently postponed boat races at Geneva have begun. The single scull race for amateurs was won by Murray, of Portsmouth, Va., and the professional race by Riley.

Col. Junge, of the French War Office, has sent a challenge to M. Ivan DeWoestyne, a writer for the *Gaulois*, for accusing him of selling military information to the Russians.

Reports of the military preparations of the Turks and Greeks are much exaggerated. The Turkish troops are said to be superior to the Greeks both in physique and equipment.

A grain warehouse at Washington Corners, Alameda county, California, containing 150,000 sacks of wheat and barley, was burned yesterday. Loss probably about $250,000. It is believed it was an incendiary fire.

China's Debut on the Sea.

[New York Herald, 2d.]

The arrival at San Francisco on the 30th ult., of the first Chinese steamer that has ever crossed the Pacific deserves commemoration. This steamer, the Hochung, appeared at the Golden Gate seeking admission to a foreign port nearly forty years after the isolation in which for ages China was encased was broken and five of her ports were opened to the commerce of the civilized world. The treaty of 1842, by which this concession was secured to foreign trade, has borne fruit slowly; but the tardiness of the Chinese to undertake maritime enterprises is due, not so much to their love of seclusion as to the difficulty of acquiring the art of navigation. This art is and ever has been one of the later acquisitions of nations. The mariner's compass was certainly widely known in Europe early in the thirteenth century, but it was nearly a hundred years after its introduction before even the Genoese sailors, the boldest of their day, ventured to use it and steer out of the Mediterranean into the Atlantic as far as England. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Chinese have taken forty years to master the nautical skill requisite for the accomplishment of this feat. But the beginning of ocean traffic is now made, and this field of commercial competition once fairly broken, there is reason to hope the Orientals will find it profitable. The export of tea alone from China to England in 1878 amounted to 143,000,000 pounds, and the importation of cotton goods has greatly increased, while the opium trade with India represents about forty millions of dollars. These are only some of the chief staples needing ocean transportation the profits of which, with cheap British or Chinese steamers, manned by natives, the Celestials are in a position to share. In this maritime enterprise they are favored by the immense coal supply of the Middle Kingdom. According to the celebrated traveller, Baron Richthofen, who carefully examined the coal fields of China, it is "among the most favored countries of the world as regards the distribution of mineral fuel." This able geographer computes from his own inspection that "the quantity of very superior coal available for cheap extraction is so large that, at the present rate of consumption, the world could be supplied from Shansi alone for several thousand years." This vast coal bed is reached by the Yang-tse River, China's great commercial highway, navigable for large vessels twelve hundred miles from its mouth and easily ascended by ocean steamers as far as Hankow, seven hundred miles from the sea. With such magnificent deposits of mineral fuel suited for use on steam vessels the day is not distant when the Chinese, renowned for ages as dexterous mechanics, will be able with a little nautical training to carve out a bright maritime future for their nation.

It will be well for the United States if, catching some of the spirit of maritime enterprise now exhibited by the despised natives of the "Flowery Land," the government should undertake in earnest the restoration of our steam merchant navy so long crushed down by existing restrictions. If the unskilled seamen of the East are tempted by the profits of ocean commerce to enter the field, surely there are much richer returns in store for American shipping on the high seas could it be once more freed from the crushing disabilities under which it labors.

The Balance of Trade Humbug.

[From the New York Times.]

The familiar statistics of foreign commerce which Mr. Hayes cites in his Canton speech may be called a revised edition of those which he has several times laid before the country. So far as they show a very large gain in the volume and value of the total foreign trade of the country, exports and imports combined, they are unquestionably evidence of prosperity. But it cannot be too frequently repeated that the gratulations based on what is called a "favorable balance of trade" rest upon a fallacy which may become extremely mischievous. When we had fallen largely into debt on the other side of the ocean, it was a palpable advantage that our creditors should be willing, or forced, to take our crops in payment. But now that the country is, or is generally conceded, measurably free from debt, the conditions are very different. Profitable trade with nations, as with individuals, is, in the long run, an exchange of commodities, and of all commodities the precious metals are, in themselves, the least useful. Were our currency on a permanently sound basis it would be found that the flow of gold or silver would regulate itself with comparatively harmless interruptions. But, in this country, both the uncertainties of the currency and the artificial legislative barriers to free commerce are such that our "favorable balance" is far from being the unmixed good which it is generally supposed to be.

Opening the Corea.

[New York Herald, 2d inst.]

It has been stated in the *Herald's* Washington despatches that Commodore Shufeldt was to visit the capital of Corea in the latter part of August to receive a reply from the King to the request made by our government some months ago for the establishment of friendly diplomatic and commercial relations. A dispatch from the Commodore is expected in Washington within a few days, communicating the result of this interesting mission. Meantime it has become known that the commanders of the British, French and Russian fleets in Chinese waters have received orders from their governments to open the Corean ports by force if the King should reject the overtures of our government through Commodore Shufeldt.

Corea, though it has, according to the latest estimates, a population of from twelve to fifteen millions, under an ancient and well established government, is one of the least known countries in the world. Its rulers and people have always resisted the visits of foreigners, and as little is known of the products of the country or of the customs of the people as was known of the Japanese before Commodore Perry's expedition.

Corea must of course submit—that is inevitable; but one cannot help but feel a little pity for these poor Coreans who are presently to have the railroad and the telegraph and other blessings of Christian civilization introduced to them by the combined hundred and twenty pounders of the English, French, Russian and American fleets.

Fasting a Failure.

[From the Detroit Free Press]

A citizen of Cass avenue was smoking his cigar over the gate the other evening when a "go-as-you-please," who looked unusually thin, came scuffling along and halted and asked:

"Do you keep posted on the news?"

"Yes, I think so," was the reply.

"Know all about the Tanner case, don't you?"

"Yes."

"I was down in Indiana during his first ten days, and since that I've lost track of him. Did he hold out for forty days?"

"Oh, yes."

"Stood it right through, did he?"

"Yes."

"Say," confidentially remarked the tramp as he came closer, "do you know I began to fast same day as Tanner did?"

"Did you?"

"Yes, and it is now over sixty days since I touched food. That beats him by over twenty days, and I could put in another ten as well as not. Say?"

"Yes."

"Do you think such things are of any real scientific value?"

"No."

"That's just my opinion. I can't see where nor how science is to gain a cent's worth of practical information. Do you think Tanner will ever become President?"

"No."

"Nor I either, and I haven't any hopes of myself. Do you think it will upset any establishment of the human system?"

"No."

"Nor I, either. Say?"

"Well."

"I've been thinking this thing all over, and I can't see how it pays me to go on with this fasting. It wouldn't prove anything in particular if I should put in 100 successive days."

"No."

"Then I guess I'll come to the conclusion to stop it.

There was a long and uncomfortable silence. The tramp finally moved off, but halted and returned and said:

"Say, if a man had fasted for 100 straight days in this town, you wouldn't offer him as much as an old crust when his time was up, would you?"

"No, sir," was the decided reply.

"Nor you wouldn't give him any of your old clothes?"

"No, sir."

"Nor lend him ten cents to pay for lodging?"

"No, sir."

"That's just the conclusion I had reached, and I'll be darned if I don't fast my hundred days out just to show you that I can get along without any of your assistance!"

And the indignant faster walked off with his head up and his heels having a firm grip of the pine planks.

WAIFS:—

That which must not be written is a no pen secret.

In a British peerage list appear 498 names, of which five date from the thirteenth century, five from the fourteenth century, eleven from the fifteenth century, twenty from the sixteenth century, sixty-seven from the seventeenth century, one hundred and nineteen from the eighteenth century, and two hundred and seventy-one from the nineteenth century.

He had evidently been dining very much, and was zigzagging down Galveston, when one gentleman remarked to another, as the inebriate toppled over into the street:

"That fellow reminds me of a depositor in a savings bank."

"How so?"

"Don't you see he has lost his balance?"

Father—Here you have only been married four weeks, and almost every day you come to me with complaints about your husband. You ought to be ashamed of yourself.

Daughter—But he fights me all the time.

Foolish child! Haven't your mother and me been fighting every day for thirty years, and don't we get along peaceably and quietly with each other?

Yeargan, Petty & Co., from now till 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, will sell specialties and goods belonging to Spring and Summer stock, AT PRIME COST!
aug22 1w. YEARGAN, PETTY & Co.

City Business Items.

On account of holiday my store will be closed Monday, September 6th, 1880. My friends and customers are respectfully requested to make their purchases to-day.
1t M. GRAUSMAN.

1880. Fall 1880.—W. H. & R. S. Tucker in the dull season make many friends by busy time; odds and ends have been going all the Summer; stocks are fully replenished. NEW GOODS ARE COMING IN. It is a good time to see them. In Dress Goods we are quite ready to show you the tendency of Fall Styles. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Just opened, 100 Pieces of All Wool BLACK CASHMERES, 36, 38 and 40 inches wide. Best blacks at lower prices than ever. 50 pieces ALL WOOL CASHMERES in new shades and colors. Also a choice assortment of medium priced Dress Goods.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Good Business Rooms to Rent.—The Rooms over Williamson & Upchurch, fronting on Fayetteville street, will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply at THE NEWS OFFICE.

Something Entirely New.—The 1 oz. Hat. They are made of the finest stock and warranted to wear. Crushing does not destroy the texture, while its extreme lightness will tend to make it the popular hat for travelling sporting, opera, or ordinary street wear. Price only $1.25 and $1.50.
R. B. ANDREWS & Co.,
Clothiers and Hatters.

We have just received an invoice of Austin's Forest Flower Cologne. The most fashionable perfume of the day. With each bottle is given a perfumed Japanese handkerchief—a perfect novelty.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

The daily increasing use of Olive Oil as an article of food, is attracting public attention more and more to the necessity of caution in buying, so as to get a pure and genuine article. The advertisement of Mr. E. J. Hardin in to-day's paper, advertising the famous "Francesconi" brand of Oil, imported direct in hermetically sealed cans, and bottled here by himself, is worth the attention of all who like salads and salad oil.

It can't be found—A better Cracker than the Lunch Milk Biscuit, 15c. per lb. and always fresh.
E. J. HARDIN.

Wanted—A first-class Coat Maker—one that can cut and fit in all the branches. None but first class need apply. References required.
E. F. WYATT & SON,
East Martin Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

To the Members of the Convention.—While in Raleigh it will be to your interest to step in the Hardware, Stove and House-furnishing Store of J. C. Brewster, where you will find all the novelties of the season. The celebrated XX Cot, the most comfortable bed for hot weather. Price only $2.50. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Fly Fans, Fly Traps, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sole agent for the improved Parker Shot Gun and the celebrated Remington Rifle. A fine line sportsman's goods always on hand. Tin roofing and job work all kinds a specialty.
J. C. BREWSTER,
Holleman Building,
Raleigh, N. C.

Family Groceries, a large and varied stock. New goods arriving daily. Strictly first-class. Fine wines, liquors and cigars. Bailey's North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskies; the celebrated Pop-corn Whisky, eight years old. Peyton Gravely's Chewing Tobacco.
ANDREWS & PESCUD.

Jones & Powell, 47 Fayetteville street, have just received a supply of oats, and have more on the road, which they offer low. They also offer a pair of horses wagon and harness, in exchange for lumber or greenbacks.

Special Notices.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh, Memphis, Tenn.: For weak digestion, general debility and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator. Sold by Williams & Haywood

The Georgia Baby Bonds will buy Rheumalgine. Neuralgia will cure Neuralgia and Headache. Neuralgia and Headache lead to ill-concealed case to death. Moral: Go to your Druggist's and get a bottle of Neuralgine and be relieved. Sold by PESCUD, LEE & Co. and WM SIMPSON, eod.

Sufferers, Read This!—If you are afflicted with Neuralgia or Headache, you can be speedily relieved by taking the specific, NEURALGINE. Speedy in its action, entirely free from opium and other narcotics, it commends itself in being as innocent as efficient. Sold by PESCUD, LEE & Co. and WM SIMPSON. eod.

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PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

17 Murray Street, New York.
oct. 7, 1879 1-tf

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

By Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MARKET REPORT--NOON.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Money irregular at 2a2½. Exchange—long 4.80½; short 4.83. State bonds dull; Governments quiet.

Cotton irregular; sales 1,060; uplands 11¼; Orleans 11¼. Futures barely steady; September delivery 11.12; October 10.60; November 10.48; December 10.49; January 10.59; February 10.73.

Flour dull. Wheat heavy. Corn easier. Pork steady at $16.00. Lard firm at $8.37½. Spirits turpentine 36½. Rosin $1.45. Freights unchanged.

BALTIMORE, September 3.—Flour dull and weak; Howard street and Western super $2.75a3.00; extra $3.75a4.50; family $4.75a5.50; city mills super $2.75a3.25; do. extra $3.75a4.25; do. family $5.75a6.00; do. Rio brands $5.75; Patapsco family $6.50. Wheat—Southern easier, except for fancy lots; Western lower, closing quiet and firmer; Southern red 95a$1.01; No. 2 Western winter red—spot $1.00¾a1.00¾; September $1.01¼a1.02; October $1.04a1.04¼; November $1.05¼a1.06. Corn—Southern steady; Western higher and firm; Southern white 53; yellow 53.

LIVERPOOL, September 3—Noon.—Cotton quiet; uplands 7; Orleans 7 1-16; receipts 10,100—American 4,100; sales 8,000; speculation and export 1,000 bales; uplands, low middling clause, September delivery 6 31-32; September and October 6 19-32a6 9-16; October and November 6 11-32; November and December 6¼; futures barely steady. Sales for the week 46,500 bales—American 31,500 bales; for speculation 1,600; export 5,300; actual export 5,600; import 40,500—American 12,500; stock 617,000—American 399,000; afloat 115,000—American 38,000 bales.

Lard 43s. 6d. Long clear middles 42s. 6d.; short 45s. 6d.

MARKET REPORT--NIGHT.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Money 2a3. Exchange 4.80½. Government bonds quiet and firm; five per cents. 1.02¾; four-and-a-half per cents. 1.10½; four per cents. 1.10¼. State bonds unchanged.

Cotton irregular; sales to-day 711 bales; uplands 11 11-16; Orleans 11 13-16; weekly net receipts 113 bales; gross receipts 11,704 bales; exports to Great Britain 11,599 bales; to France 168 bales; continental 310 bales; sales 7,563 bales; stock 63,444; net receipts none; gross receipts 3,450 bales. Futures closed barely steady; sales 80,000 bales; September delivery 11.03; October 10.53a10.54; November 10.42a 10.43; December 10.43a10.44; January 10.53a 10.54; February 10.56a10.58; March 10.79a 10.81; April 10.83a10.85.

Southern flour heavy and declining; common to fair extra $4.60a5.25; good to choice do. $5.30a6.50. Wheat about ½c. lower, closing steady, with moderate export demand; ungraded red $1.01a1.03½. Corn a shade lower, with moderate trade; ungraded 50½a52½. Oats 1a2c. better and closing scarcely so firm; No. 3 41½a42. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm, with prices unchanged. Sugar firm; Muscovado 7¼; molasses sugar 7¼a7¼; fair to good refining 7¾a7¾; prime 7 15-16a8; refined steady; standard "A" 10¼a10¼. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and about steady; Carolina 5a7. Rosin steady at $1.45a 1.50. Wool unchanged and dull. Pork a shade lower, closing weak, with moderate trade at $15.00; middles quiet and firm; long clear $8.80; short 9½; long and short 9½. Lard declined about 5 cts. and closed firm with decline partly recovered at $8.35a8.37½. Freights quiet.

LOUISVILLE, September 3.—Flour firm and steady; extra $3.25a3.75; choice to fancy $6.00a 6.25. Wheat steady and in fair demand at 88. Corn dull. Oats quiet at 31½. Pork steady and in fair demand at $16.00. Lard active and firm at $8.50. Bulk meats dull; shoulders $5.62½; ribs $8.75; sides $9.00. Bacon quiet; shoulders $6.25; ribs $9.60; sides $10.00; hams, sugar-cured, $12.25a12.50. Whisky firm and active at $1.12.

CINCINNATI, September 3.—Flour easier; family $4.25a4.60; fancy 4.75a5.50. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 amber 87a89; No. 2 red winter 89a91. Corn stronger; No. 2 mixed 44½. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 32½. Pork firm at $16.00. Lard firmer at $7.80a8.00. Bulk meats firm; shoulders $5.75; ribs $8.75. Bacon steady; shoulders $6.37½; ribs $9.50; sides $9.87½. Whisky steady and in good demand at $1.12. Sugar steady; hards 11¼a11¼. Hogs firm; common $4.60a4.65; light $4.70a5.00; packing $4.80a5.25; butchers $5.25a5.40.

CHICAGO, September 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 2 red winter 90; No. 2 Chicago spring 87½ cash; 87¾ in September; 88¾ in October, and 89¼ in November; No. 3 do. 78a80. Corn in fair demand but lower at 39¼a39¾ cash; 39¼a40¼ in September; 40¾ in October, and 40¾ in November. Oats active and lower at 28¼ cash, 28¼ in November. Pork fairly active and a shade higher at $17.25. Lard in fair demand $7.90. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1.12.

BALTIMORE, September 3.—Oats firm; Southern 41a42; Western white 40a41; mixed 37a38¼; Pennsylvania 40a41. Provisions strong with upward tendency. Mess pork $16.50. Bulk meats, loose shoulders, none here; clear rib sides none here; do. packed 6¼a6¼. Bacon—shoulders 7; clear rib sides 9¾; hams 12¼a 13¼. Lard, refined (tierces,) 9. Coffee steady; Rio (cargoes), ordinary to fair 13¼a16¼. Sugar firmer; "A" soft 10¼. Whisky steady at $1.16. Freights quiet.

SEPT. 3.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary.—Galveston, steady, 10¾, 10¼, 9¾, net receipts 1,790 bales; Norfolk, weak and lower to sell, 11¼, net receipts 871 bales; Baltimore, quiet, 11⅛, 10⅜, 10 3-16, net receipts none; Boston, steady, 11⅜, 11⅜, 10⅜, net receipts 122 bales; Wilmington, dull, 10⅜, 10⅜, none, net receipts 121 bales; Philadelphia, dull, 12⅛, 11⅜, 10⅜, net receipts 130 bales; Savannah, quiet and easy, 10⅜, 10⅜, 9⅜, net receipts 3,269 bales; New Orleans, easy, 11, 10⅜, 9⅜, net receipts 479 bales; Mobile, quiet, 10⅜, 10⅜, 9⅜, net receipts 1,210 bales; Memphis, quiet, 11, net receipts 168 bales; Augusta, firm, 10⅜, 10⅜, 9⅜, net receipts 722 bales; Charleston, firm, 11, 10⅜, 10, net receipts 1,586 bales; Montgomery, steady, 10¼, 10, 9, net receipts 1,390 bales; Macon, steady, 10¼, 10⅜, none, net receipts 1,132 bales; Columbus, quiet, 10¼, 10⅜, 9¼, net receipts 699 bales; Nashville, firm, 11, 10¼, 9¼, net receipts 111 bales; Port Royal, not quoted; Providence, none, net receipts 2,500 bales; Selma, quiet, middling 10⅜, net receipts 608 bales; Rome, fair demand, 10⅜, 10, 9¼, net receipts 141 bales.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending September 3:—

	1880.	1879.
Net receipts at all U. S. ports..	41,518	15,150
Total receipts to this date.....	20,654	6,729
Exports for the week.....	18,669	13,194
Total exports to this date.....	11,059	11,340
Stock at all U. S. ports.....	147,447	55,186
Stock at all interior towns....	13,616	3,854
Stock at Liverpool.....	617,000	379,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain.....	138,000	26,000

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, September 3.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market opened firm at 33 cents per gallon, with sales later of 100 casks at that price, but later 120 casks changed hands at 33½ cents, closing steady.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1.10 for strained and $1.15 for good strained, with sales of 2,500 bbls. at quotations, closing strong.

TAR.—The market was steady at $1.60 per bbl. of 280 pounds, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at $1.90 for yellow dip and virgin, with sales of receipts at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with sales reported on a basis of 10¾ cents per pound for middling. The following were the official quotations:—

Ordinary.....	— cents per lb.
Good Ordinary.....	— " "
Strict Good Ordinary.....	— " "
Low Middling.....	10¼ " "
Middling.....	10¾ " "
Good Middling.....	— " "

PEANUTS.—Sales reported at 30@40 cents for shelling stock, 50 cents for ordinary, 60 cents for prime, 70 cents for extra prime, and 80 cents for fancy. Market quiet.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton.....	321 bales.
Spirits turpentine.....	247 casks.
Rosin.....	1,000 bbls.
Tar.....	8 "
Crude turpentine.....	458 "

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, September 3.]

The market yesterday closed quiet and steady.

Good Middling.....	10¾
Middling.....	10½
Strict Low Middling.....	10¼
Low Middling.....	10

Receipts for the day, 72 bales.

Raleigh Markets.

Official Report of the Cotton Market.

REPORTED BY

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

RALEIGH, September 3 1880

Middling new.....	10⅜
Middling old.....	10½
Strict Low Middling.....	10¼
Low Middling.....	10
Strict Good Ordinary.....	
Good Ordinary.....	
Middling Stains.....	9½
Low Middling Stains.....	
Good Ordinary Stains.....	

Tone of market quiet.

City Market—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED BY

PARTIN & CROWDER.

Official Reporters for Grocers' Exchange.

RALEIGH, September 3, 1880.

Apples, dried.....	$ none
Bacon, N. C., hog round.....	10 a
" " hams.....	12½a
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides,.....	9¾a
" " shoulders, ...	7½a
Butter, North Carolina,.....	20 a 25
Beeswax	18 a 20
Corn.....	67½a
Corn Meal	67½a
Coffee, prime Rio.....	17½a
" good "	15½a
Chickens, Spring.....	17½a 20
Eggs, per dozen.....	12½a
Flour, North Carolina.....	5 50 a 6 00
Hay, timothy.....	1 25 a
Molassses, Cuba.....	43 a 35
Oats, shelled.....	55 a
Peaches, peeled.....	a
" unpeeled.....	a
Peas, white, per bushel.....	a
" stock, "	a
Pork, North Carolina.....	a
Potatoes sweet.....	1 00 a
" Irish.....	1 40 a
Rags, mixed.....	1¼a
" cotton.....	2
Sugar, white.....	11¼a
" yellow	9½a
Syrup, S. H.....	50 a
Salt, Liverpool fine.....	1 75 a

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Better Than Ever,

BECAUSE THE

Chances are Better!

That is to say, I confidently expect to sell more goods during the season than ever before. First, because I will have a larger stock and greater variety. Second, because I will be enabled to sell at such prices as will induce and increase trade.

If my customers want a

Suit of Clothes

Either for MEN OR BOYS, I will have it. If they want Shoes for Ladies, Children or Men, or Boots of any style, they will always be on hand.

Boyden's Hand-Made Shoes

For Men cannot be excelled.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF ALL CLASSES OF DRY GOODS.

—o—

THE

Celebrated Pearl Shirt

The cheapest on the market. Very superior in quality and make up. Unlaundried only $1. Laundried $1.25.

Our goods and prices will bear the closest inspection, and defy competition.

J. P. GULLEY.

sept 1--dawtf

ESTEY ORGAN CO., corner Broad and Alabama Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

aug31—eod1m-4tw

EVERYBODY IS SATISFIED

WHO WEARS

MILLER'S Acme Shirts and Drawers!

Gent's Furnishing House and Factory,

915 Main Street.

Fine Dress-Shirts and Night-Shirts Made to Measure a Specialty.

NO FIT, NO SALE.

A good Shirt, ready-made (unlaundried), $1.00. We make a good shirt to measure, unlaundried, for $1.25. We make a fine shirt to measure (unlaundried) for $1.50. We make the best shirt to measure (unlaundried) for $1.75. Extra per dozen for l undried $1.50. Order-printed blanks for self-measurement. Will make you one on approval. Our One-Dollar Shirt is the best shirt ever made for the price. Sent by mail to any address for $1.10, with privilege of returning and money refunded if it does not suit. A large stock of Gent's Furnishing always on hand.

HENRY T. MILLER,

jy2-1y. 915 Main Street, Richmond.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 47, Daily.	No. 45. Daily,	No. 6, Daily, ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte.....	3 50 a m	4 10 p m	.....
Leave Salisbury.....	6 03 a m	5 54 p m	.....
Leave High Point...	7 31 a m	7 07 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro..	8 10 a m	7 37 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro..	8 20 a m	.....	5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro...	10 23 a m	.....	10 22 p m
Arrive Durham.....	11 02 a m	.....	11 57 a m
Arrive Raleigh.....	12 20 p m	.....	3 00 a m
Leave Raleigh.....	3 30 "	6 00 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro...	6 00 "	10 00 a m	.....

No. 47—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with the R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 5, Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro....	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh.....	12 25 p m	10 45 p m	.....
Leave Raleigh.....	3 40 p m	.....	7 00 a m
Arrive Durham.....	4 52 p m	.....	9 19 a m
Arrive Hillsboro....	5 30 p m	.....	11 07 a m
Arrive Greensboro..	7 50 p m	.....	3 45 p m
Leave Greensboro...	8 20 p m	6 56 a m	.....
Arrive High Point..	8 55 p m	7 30 a m	.....
Arrive Salisbury....	10 16 p m	9 15 a m	.....
Arrive Charlotte....	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	.....

No. 48—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch at Air-Line Junction with A & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

No. 42—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily ex. Sunday...	8 50 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun....	10 00 p m
Arrive Salem daily except Sunday....	10 50 p m
Leave Salem daily except Sunday....	5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun....	5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro daily ex. Sun.....	7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with trains on R & D. and N. C. Railroads.

SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE

Run both ways with trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte and at all principal points South, Southwest West, North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen. Passenger Agent,
feb 3 17-tf 1-7-80-100 Richmond, Va.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., May 14, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after May 18, the following schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at.....6:00 P M
Arrive at Hamlet at.....1:27 A M
" at Charlotte at.....7:00 A M

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at.....7:25 P M
Arrive at Hamlet at.....12:32 A M
" at Wilmington at.....8:30 A M

No. 1 train is daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturdays.

No. 2 train is daily except Saturdays.

SHELBY DIVISION: MAIL, FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 3. Leave Charlotte..... 8:00 A M
Arrive at Shelby.....12:00 P M

No. 4 Leave Shelby ..... 2:00 P M
Arrive at Charlotte ..... 6:00 P M

LOCAL FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Wilmington.....6:15 A M
Arrives at Laurinburg.....4:40 P M
Leaves Charlotte.....4:15 A M
Arrives at Lauriuburg.....4:00 P M
Leaves Laurinburg.....5:30 A M
Arrives at Charlotte.....4:20 P M
Leaves Laurinburg.....5:00 A M
Arrives at Wilmington.....4:15 P M

These trains leave Wilmington and Charlotte Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Laurinburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Close connections at Charlotte via Statesville to all points in Western North Carolina and to Asheville. Also via Spartanburg to Hendersonville, adjacent points and Asheville.

Passengers for Asheville via either route leaving Wilmington at 6 P M, will arrive destination at 7 P M, next day.

Sleeping-Car accommodations on through Trains to and from Charlotte and Wilmington.

There will also be through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
my 20-tf General Superintendent.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

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All in Entirely New Patterns and Effects

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

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120 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO

je 22-to jan 26, '81

WOOD AND COAL.—J. D. WHITAKER'S order boxes to be found in the following popular business houses:

ANDREWS & FERRALL, Grocers, on Fayetteville street.

M. GRAUSMAN, Grocer, on Fayetteville street.

PRITCHARD & BROOKS, Hillsboro and Salisbury streets, and also one in

COTTON EXCHANGE ROOM.

Wood, oak, sawed to order, - - - $3.50
Wood, pine, sawed to order, - - - 3.00
Reduction on car load lots. June 8—1y

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Petersburg Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, PETERSBURG, VA.

Schedule of Trains, to take effect June 14

GOING SOUTH.

NEW YORK EXPRESS

Leave Petersburg daily at..... 1:07 p m
Arrive at Weldon at..... 3:20 p m

FREIGHT TRAINS, WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at..... 7:45 p m
Arrive at Weldon at..... 12:20 a m

GOING NORTH.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at..... 1:10 p m
Arrive at Petersburg at..... 3:30 p m

FREIGHT WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Weldon daily (except Monday) at..... 4:20 a m
Arrive at Petersburg at..... 9:00 a m

First-class coaches will run through between Wilmington and Washington, and sleeping cars on night and day trains Sleeping car berths can be had for one dollar from Richmond to Baltimore. No change of cars.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

W. J. BROWN,
Dispatcher of Trains.

R. M. SULLY,
je25-tf. General Superintendent.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE R. R.

CHANGE OF OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., May 29, 1880.

On and after Saturday, May 29, 1880, trains on the R. & A. A. L. R. R. will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	P. M.	No. 2—Leave.	A. M.
Raleigh,	8:00	Hamlet,	2:30
Cary,	8:31	Hoffman,	3:14
Apex,	8:52	Keyser,	3:37
New Hill,	9:12	Blue's,	3:5
Merry Oaks,	9:32	Manly,	4:13
Moncure,	9:51	Winder,	4:37
Osgood,	10:11	Cameron,	4:56
Sanford,	10:36	Sanford,	5:41
Cameron,	11.17	Osgood,	6:02
Winder,	11:37	Moncure,	6:25
Manly,	11:58.	Merry Oaks,	6:42
Blue's,	A. M. 12:18	New Hill,	7:00
Keyser,	12:36	Apex,	7:23
Hoffman,	1:02	Cary,	7:59
Arrive at—		Arrive at—	
Hamlet,	1:45	Raleigh,	8:30

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S CEFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., June 14, 1880.

On and after Monday, June 14, 1880, trains on the R. & G. R. R. will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	A. M.	No. 2—Leave.	P. M.
Raleigh,	8.40	Weldon,	3.20
Mill Brook,	8:55	Midway,	3.35
Neuse,	9.06	Gaston,	3.51
Forestville,	9.22	Summit,	3.58
Wake,	9.26	Littleton,	4.14
Youngsville,	9.37	Brown's,	4.27
Franklinton,	9.56	Macon,	4.40
Kittrells,	10.20	Warrenton,	4.52
Henderson,	10.42	Ridgeway,	5.05
Middleburg,	10.58	Junction,	5.13
Junction,	11.10	Middleburg,	5.24
Ridgeway,	11.19	Henderson,	5.40
Warrenton,	11.33	Kittrells,	6.01
Macon,	11.46	Franklinton,	6.38
Brown's,	11.59	Youngsville,	6.55
Littleton,	P. M. 12.13	Wake,	7.06
Summit,	12.29	Forestville,	7.10
Gaston,	12.38	Neuse,	7.25
Midway,	12.54	Mill Brook,	7.3
Arrive—		Arrive at—	
Weldon,	1.10	Raleigh,	7.50

Sup't R. & G. and R. & A. A. Railroads.

JOHN C. WINDER,

CONDENSED TIME TABLE

Western North Carolina R. R.,

Taking Effect June 28th, 1880.

STATIONS,	West. No. 1. Arrive.	East. No. 2. Arrive.
Salisbury,	10.30 p m	3.52 a m
Statesville,	12.08 a m	1.55 a m
Catawba,	1.02 a m	1.02 a m
Newton,	1.54 a m	12.13 a m
Hickory,	2.38 a m	11.34 p m
Morganton,	3.58 a m	10.14 p m
Glen Alpine,	4.22 a m	9.47 p m
Marion,	5.22 a m	8.47 p m
Old Fort,	6.10 a m	7.59 p m
Henry,	6.23 a m	7.26 p m
Swannanoa,	8.05 a m	6.12 p m
Head of Road,	8.20 a m	6.00 p m

Trains run daily, Saturday nights excepted. Train No. 1 takes breakfast at Henry; No. 2, supper at Henry. Sleeping Car accommodations on both trains, Nos 1 and 2, between Salisbury and Head o Road.

This schedule enables the travelling public to make their entire trip over the mountains from Morganton to Asheville in day light.

A. B. ANDREWS,
jy3-tf. General Sup't.

OLD DOMINION LINE,

Favorite Passenger and Freight Route

Between New York AND THE South!

The magnificent Ocean U. S. Mail Steamships of this Company leave New York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 p. m., for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond, Va., connecting directly with through trains for Raleigh, and all points in North Carolina and beyond. Fares low and include meals and State rooms, first class tickets. Baggage checked through. The small boats of the Company make daily trips from Norfork to Old Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe, Vue de L'Eau, Hampton, &c.

Tickets for sale at all principal points.

General office of the Company, 107 Greenwich street, New York.

aug3-1m. W. H. STANFORD, Sec'y.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

Reduced Passenger Rates via the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and Connections.

Round trip tickets are now on sale at Raleigh at the following low rates:

Raleigh to Richmond and return, $10.00, good for 30 days.

Raleigh to Portsmouth and return, $10.00, good for 30 days.

Raleigh to Washington and return, $14.50, good until Nov. 1, 1880.

Raleigh to Baltimore and return via Bay Line, $14.00, good until Nov. 1, 1880.

SCHEDULE.

Via all rail.—Leave Raleigh at 8:40 a. m. arrive at Richmond at 4:39 p. m., Washington at 9:25 p. m., Baltimore at 11:35 p. m., Philadelphia 3:25 a. m., New York 6:45 a. m.

Via Bay Line.—Leave Raleigh at 8:40 a. m., arrive at Portsmouth, 5:15 p. m., Baltimore, 7:30 a.m., Philadelphia, 10:50 a. m., New York at 2 p. m.

This line is the shortest, quickest and most reliable route between Raleigh and all points North and East.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

THOMAS BADGER,
jy25—tf Gen. Pass. Agent.

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX

Columbus, Ga.

SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST

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Cotton Gins, Power Presses, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows and Plow Castings, Machine Castings and Forgings.

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may 5—1y Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh Machinery Agency

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Dealer in all kinds of Machinery,

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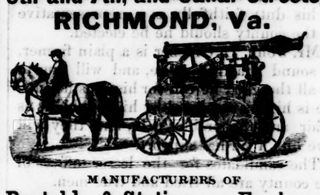

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A Thoroughly Relia

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Wagon Works: EAST HARGETT STREET.

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Celebrated XX Canvas Cot!

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Holleman Building,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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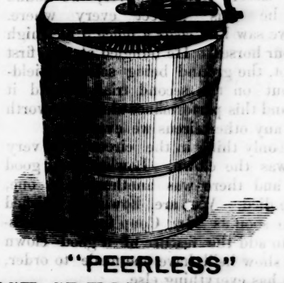

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W. R. ARBOT, Prin.,
jy30—d&w2m] Bellevue P O., Va.

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JULY 12, 1880.

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july 30-d&w2m

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RALEIGH, N. C.

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For catalogue address the Rector,
REV. BENNETT SMEDES.
e23-d&w-3m.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

RALEIGH & GASTON

—AND—

Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line R. R.

In connection with and forming part of

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—BETWEEN THE—

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